hand, Leconte and Horn have rejected *Linnias* as not distinct from *Elmis* by sufficiently important characters; and the Munich Catalogue of Coleoptera suppresses *Lareynia*, while admitting *Linnias*. More recently, Mulsant and Rey (Hist. Nat. Col. Fr., Uncifères) have divided the European species of *Elmis* into six genera; while, again, King (Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1865) has described from Australia, under the generic names *Elmis* and *Linnias*, certain species which would clearly have to be separated from the European genera so named if we presumed, as King has done, the characters by which the two genera just named are separated to be valid. A comparison of the Central-American insects with the European forms reveals considerable differences; but great diversity of structure among the former is also seen, and it would, I believe, be the proper course to make several new genera for these Central-American *Elmides*: this task the material before me, consisting largely of unique individuals, renders almost impossible; and in view of all the facts I have decided on using the generic name *Elmis* in the more extended sense suggested by Leconte and Horn, a course which will at any rate possess the advantage of placing the Central-American and North-American species on a similar footing. I have, however, separated certain forms which could not be included in *Elmis* without rendering invalid other genera that are still adopted, such as *Stenelmis* and *Cyllopus*. In this extended sense *Elmis* will comprise at present about fifty species, of which more than half are European, fifteen North-American, a few Australian, two being from Chili and Peru. The species of the southern portions of the United States have been but little collected, and none are known from Mexico; but no doubt both these regions will in due course furnish a fair contingent of species. The insects of this genus live, without exception, on stones in running waters; and now that Mr. Champion has discovered so many species in Central America, we may anticipate that the waters of the hilly regions of the tropics will, when searched for the purpose, yield a considerable fauna of these insects.

### 1. *Elmis championi*. (Tab. IV. fig. 12.)

Elongatus, angustulus, anterius angustatus, nigro-fuscus, opacus, antennis pedibusque rufulis; prothorace utrinque lineae elevata arguta; elytris vix striatis, sed fortiter seriatim punctatis, punctis versus apicem obsoletis, interstitiis granulatis, utrinque versus latus lineae elevata a basi ad apicem ducta.

*Long. 1 3/4, lat. 3/8 lin.*

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Rather narrow, little convex, elongate, and thus similar in form to the European *Elmis angustatus*. Antennae rather elongate, clear red. Thorax very opaque, but without granulation or punctuation; the sides narrowed in front, the lateral margin coarse, crenulate, the hind angles a little raised, so that there appears to be a depression in front of them; on each side a very conspicuous elevated line that becomes obsolete at the front margin. Elytra with rows of coarse punctures that become quite obsolete on the apical portion, also rather finely granulate, and with a fine but very definite elevated line extending from the shoulder to the extremity.